DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 187 769 UD 019 995

AUTHOR Blizzard, Flora Helena
TITLE West Indians in Canada: A Selective Annotated Bibliography. Bibliographic Series No. 1.
INSTITUTION Guelph Univ. (Ontario). Library.
PUB DATE 70
NOTE 45p.; Not available in paper copy due to institution's restriction.
AVAILABLE FROM University of Guelph Library, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1 ($2.00).

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS Annotated Bibliographies; *Blacks; Foreign Countries; *Immigrants
IDENTIFIERS *Canada; *West Indians

ABSTRACT

This bibliography contains citations primarily on natives (primarily blacks) of the British Caribbean who now reside in Canada. A brief explanation of resources utilized for the compilation of the references is offered. Annotations of approximately 75 words each are provided for all citations, which are arranged by publication type, including monographs, serials, government documents, newspaper articles, and non book materials. Most references include a notation as to a Canadian library in which the work may be found. An author index is also provided. (GC)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

NOV 30 1979

ED187769

WEST INDIANS IN CANADA: A SELECTIVE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

BY

FLORA HELENA BLIZZARD

The Library
University of Guelph
Bibliographic Series
No. 1

Guelph, Canada 1970

UD019995

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Ellen M. Pearson
Univ of Guelph Library
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

FOREWORD

In preparing this bibliography Miss Blizzard has performed a useful service, especially to historians, sociologists and political scientists.

West Indians are of multi-racial origin but have in fact become a distinct culture group. In spite of this they are, in most bibliographic sources, classed as negroes. For this reason it has been extremely difficult to identify writings by or about West Indians and to assess the contributions made by this Caribbean group to the culture and economy of Canada.

Miss Blizzard is well qualified to do this study. She is herself a West Indian and has resided in Canada since 1959. She attended schools in Trinidad; qualified there as an Associate of the Library Association (British) and worked in the Trinidad library systems.

Since coming to Canada she has worked in college and university libraries in Guelph. She also, during this time, qualified for a B.A. from Waterloo Lutheran University and a B.L.S. from the University of Toronto. She is presently on the staff of the Library of the University of Guelph.

F. G. Partridge
Chief Librarian
University of Guelph

CONTENTS

	Page No.
FOREWORD	
INTRODUCTION	1
DEFINITION	2
PURPOSE	2
SCOPE	2
ARRANGEMENT	3
SEARCH	3
KEY TO LOCATIONS	6
BIBLIOGRAPHY	7
APPENDIX I	35
APPENDIX II	36
APPENDIX III	37
APPENDIX IV	38
AUTHOR AND NAME INDEX	39-41

INTRODUCTION

West Indians, natives of the British Caribbean territories, are a multi racial ethnic group which comprise Caucasians of British, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Syrian, and German origin, Chinese, East Indians, and Negroes.

For almost two centuries, since 1796 when the Maroons of Jamaica were exiled in Nova Scotia, West Indians have been migrating to Canada and as such have represented a minute segment of the Canadian mosaic. Some West Indians helped in the construction of the Canadian railroads and others were employed as sleeping car porters. Others still joined the Canadian Armed Forces and fought in the two World Wars. As university students West Indians have been temporary residents since the early part of the 20th Century and some have made their residence permanent through marriage, while others have obtained immigrant status as professional and skilled inhabitants of the country.

Canada's selective immigration policy up until 1955 limited the number of West Indian migrants especially negroes to this country. In that year one hundred young women were allowed to enter Canada as landed immigrants on the Federal Dept. of Labour's Domestic Plan to work on contract as domestics for one year. From 1956 - 1966 when the scheme was discontinued two hundred West Indian women were admitted annually. Restrictions were slackened somewhat in 1959 when permission to migrate to Canada was granted on the basis of education, profession, skill, and sponsorship by a relative. In 1967 when more restrictions were removed by the new immigration policy, the result was a rise in Canadian West Indian population to approximately 28,000 at the end 1969, and as the population is still rising a sizable minority group of polyethnic background is being formed.

DEFINITION

The term West Indian is used to refer to the natives of the former British Caribbean territories, that is, the British possessions of the Greater Antilles, the Leeward and Windward Islands, and Guyana, formerly British Guiana.

PURPOSE

Being aware of this fact, a bibliography was undertaken to show how successful West Indians have been in their assimilation by the Canadian society, and to record noteworthy West Indian cultural contributions to Canadian life during the last hundred years.

It was felt that such a work would be useful since no known source of documented information about West Indians as an ethnic group could be found. West Indians were either included as negroes and material identified in the negro bibliographies, or they were completely excluded from the source material on immigrants and ethnic groups which tended to concentrate on non English speaking immigrants especially from Europe.

Lastly, it was also felt that with the growing West Indian population in Canada this information would eventually be necessary for any kind of research on West Indians as a group.

SCOPE

The intention was to give as objective a representation as possible of West Indian contributions in the literature. Unfortunately because of a dearth of information on the non negro population of the group who have been absorbed by the Canadian society and are only identified by fellow islanders and other West Indians, the bibliography will have a distinct negro West Indian bias with some of the citations written by West Indian negroes, and

others written about negroes in general, living throughout Canada and thus including West Indians.

Many citations listed are for the most part about residents of Toronto and Montreal, as information about West Indians in other parts of Canada although known to exist, was not easily available. A few citations about organizations with Canadian-Caribbean interests are included however, and one citation which gives information about West Indian embassies in Ottawa. Entries consists mainly of information published during the last ten years, again because of a lack of available published and bibliographic sources.

ARRANGEMENT

The bibliographic entries will be arranged alphabetically by author or title in separate sections of monographs, serials, government documents, newspaper articles, and non book material. Initials will be used for the second name of authors with more than one christian name. "See" references will be used when necessary for joint authors and duplicated citations. The interlibrary loan symbols used by the National Library will be affixed to the bibliographic citations for which there are library locations throughout the country. However, when no location is given for an item it indicates that it is a personal copy either of the author or of one of the persons consulted.

SEARCH

The first bibliographic sources searched were the Canadian Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration bibliographies, Research on Immigrant adjustment and ethnic groups 1920 - 1956 and Citizenship, immigration and ethnic groups in Canada 1920 - 1958; and 1959 - 1964. West Indians were not listed as an ethnic group but references were found under the ethnic group heading "Negroes".

All the volumes of Canadiana 1950 - 1969 and those of the Canadian Periodical Index, 1938 - 1970 were then investigated. Here again articles on West Indians were found under the subject "Negroes in Canada". Because of this the bibliography by S.K. Jain Negroes in Canada was next perused, and finally a new bibliography by Lambros Comitas called Caribbeana 1900 - 1965 was scanned. This work gave New York City locations for all its entries, and included articles written in Canadian journals.

The Census of Canada 1871 - 1961 and the succeeding Census Bulletins to 1966 were next used to get an idea of the total West Indian population, so also were the Canada Year Books 1906 - 1970, The Canadian Statistical Reviews 1969 - February 1970, and the annual Immigration Statistical reports from 1956 - 1967. The Census search revealed that in some cases West Indians as British subjects were included in Statistical records among "U.K. and other" or "U.K. and other Commonwealth", while in other cases they were listed as negroes and included among "Negroes and other". Particularly as thirty per cent of the non negro West Indians are not represented, and as West Indian immigrants arrive in Canada from both Great Britain and the Caribbean territories the inaccuracies distort the West Indian population picture. However, since West Indians have been listed as "West Indians" in sources such as the Canadian Statistical Review from 1961 on, much more accurate population figures result, and an indication is given of the size of this minority group.

Other sources used in locating material were the Library catalogues of the Toronto Public Library, the University of Toronto Library, the University of Guelph Library and Documentation Centre, and the National Library of Canada. The vertical files of the Toronto Public Library and the Toronto Education Centre were also scanned. They consisted of newspaper clippings on negroes in Canada. In these catalogues information on West Indians was found under such headings as Canada - Emigration and Immigration; Canada - Foreign population;

Toronto - Foreign population, and under individual authors.

In addition, personal communication with West Indians living in Canada was used. Persons interviewed included librarians, sociology professors, journalists, teachers, and others interested in the cultural and social adjustment of West Indians in this country.

Letters were written to West Indian associations in Toronto and Montreal, and to the editors of West Indian periodicals and newspapers. Finally, material was found by simply browsing in the "Canadian History" and the "Sociology" sections of the libraries mentioned above.

This bibliography is therefore a collaborative effort to document citations on the West Indian minority group of polyethnic origin living in Canada, and in no way represents all the available material published by or about West Indians living in this country.

KEY TO LOCATIONS

AEU	University of Alberta Library, Edmonton, Alberta.
OGU	McLaughlin Library, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario.
OOAG	Canada. Dept. of Agriculture Library, Ottawa, Ontario.
OONL	National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
OOTC	The Library, Dept. of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario.
OTP	Metropolitan Bibliographic Centre, formerly Toronto Public Library, Toronto, Ontario.
OTU	Toronto Education Centre included under OTP.
OTU	The Library, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.
OTULS	The Library, School of Library Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.
QMM	The Library, McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

MONOGRAPHS

OGU Canadian Almanac and Directory. Toronto. 1969- annual.

This annual lists alphabetically under the subject "Embassies in Canada" the Commonwealth and foreign government representatives in Canada. The name of High Commissioner or Ambassador and occasionally names of counsellors and secretaries are given, in addition to the Embassy's address.

Clarke, Austin C. "A black man talks about race prejudice in white Canada." In Social problems; a Canadian profile. Edited by Richard Laskin. New York, McGraw Hill, 1964. no. 22. p. 147-152.

see

Clarke, Austin C. "A black man talks about race prejudice in Canada." Maclean's magazine. v. 76, Apr. 20, 1963. p. 18; 55-58.

OONL
OTU
OTP Clarke, Austin C. The meeting point. London, Heinemann, 1967. 250 p.

A sociological study which contrasts the rich Canadian's way of life with that of a West Indian domestic immigrant. It emphasizes the problems of social adjustment which she encounters not only to Canadians, but also to other West Indians of different social and educational backgrounds. Although written in a blunt manner, the book is full of humour and Barbadian expressions and will probably be best appreciated by West Indians.

OTP Clarke, Austin C. Survivors at the crossing. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart, 1964. 202 p.

A novel written by a West Indian of Barbadian origin now living in Canada. From a sociological point of view the story is an account of the hardships of peasant life in Barbados, West Indies, and is contrasted very briefly with life in Canada. The book is included in this bibliography as a contribution to Canadian literature since Mr. Clarke is now a resident of Toronto.

OHM Cole, Joyce. West Indian teachers and nurses in Ontario, Canada: A study in migration patterns. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, McMaster University, 1967. 114 p.

This study reveals that West Indian teachers and nurses use their highly mobile professions as a means of personal satisfaction and social and economic advancement. Through migration to Canada, teachers are able to achieve financial and academic success, while nurses reach their goals through their career and a sense of adventure.

OONL OGU Corbett, David C. Canada's immigration policy: a critique. Toronto, published under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs by University of Toronto, 1957. 215 p.

A criticism of Canadian immigration policy, with brief discussion of the policy's limitations in tropical and sub-tropical areas including the West Indies. It proves that the immigration policy accounted for limited West Indian population in Canada.

OGU OTP OTU Greaves, Ida C. The negro in Canada. Orilla, Packet-times Press, Montreal [1930] 79 p. (McGill University Economic Studies. no. 16)

A scholarly work on the history of the negro in Canada. It deals with the theories of proper negro habitat, negro settlement, distribution, assimilation, and migration since 1865, negro occupation and employment, public positions in law and practice, and their social status. West Indians who are one of the four original groups of negroes in Canada are described in short paragraphs, when appropriate, to show their social adjustment to the country.

OGU Haliburton, Thomas C. An historical and statistical account of Nova Scotia. Halifax, Joseph Howe, 1829. 2 v. v. 2. p. 282-291.

A detailed history of the Maroons - a group of African slaves in Jamaica who were originally owned by the Spaniards and who retreated to the hills after the island was conquered by the British. The havoc they created in the country resulted in their banishment to Nova Scotia. This article includes their activities both in Jamaica and Nova Scotia and their eventual return to a warmer climate in Sierra Leone, Africa.

QMM Handelman, Don. West Indian voluntary associations in Montreal. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, McGill University, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, 1964. 147 p.

A sociological study of West Indian associations in Montreal which shows that the class structure peculiar to the former British West Indian islands is prevalent in Montreal, and is the direct result of a West Indian population which is split into a number of social divisions that overlap each other. Additional reasons given for a non-homogeneous West Indian group are the ideologies of the pre-1950 West Indian immigrants, and of West Indian newcomers; and the individual peculiarities of immigrants from the different islands. Members of associations studied were mainly from Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, and Dominica. Reports of informal interviews, and case studies were used to record the author's findings. Appendices and a bibliography are included.

OTU Hill, Daniel. Negroes in Toronto. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Toronto, 1960. 410 p.

An historical review of the socio-economic life and customs of the negroes living in Toronto. The author identifies four types of negroes, namely, the 'Oldliner' Canadians, descendants of slaves; the American negroes (transients); the West Indian immigrants; and the Newcomers from Nova Scotia. These groups do not form a homogeneous negro group but rather evolve a pattern of integration into the Toronto society. Numerous case studies and reports of interviews are used to validate the author's research findings. The thesis includes several appendices and a bibliography.

OONL
OGU Levitt, Kari P., and Alister McIntyre. Canada-West Indies economic relations. Montreal, sponsored by the Canadian Trade Committee, Private Planning Association of Canada and by the Centre for Developing-Areas Studies, McGill University. 1967. Chapter 5. "Immigration." p. 81-105.

This chapter gives some vital information on Canada's immigration policy and West Indian immigrants. It includes tables which list the range of occupations of West Indian immigrants that equip them for economic and subsequently social adjustment to the Canadian society. The chapter is comprehensive, informative and factually accurate.

McIntyre, Alister

see

Levitt, Kari P. Canada-West Indies economic relations.

OONL Morin, Rosaire. L'immigration au Canada. Montreal, Editions de l'Accion nationale. 1966. 172 p.

A French publication on Canadian immigration which gives statistical figures of ethnic population by country of origin. Records are available for the number of West Indians who entered Canada in 1852-1965.

OONL OGU Oliver, W. P. "Negroes." In Encyclopedia Canadiana; the encyclopedia of Canada. [Centennial ed.] Toronto, Ottawa etc. Grolier of Canada, 1966. v. 7. p. 261-262.

This article on Negroes in Canada briefly mentions West Indians. In spite of the short bibliography at the end, the article is dated since it is exactly the same as the one which appears in the 1955 edition of the encyclopedia.

OONL Palmer, C. Everard. Big Doc Bitteroot. London, Deutsch, 1968. 157 p.

Written as juvenile fiction by a teacher in Northern Ontario originally from Jamaica, this is a story of the eventful life of villagers in a rural area of Jamaica's South West coast. Although quite an amusing story, the lack of local dialect detracts from the narrative and consequently from the general feeling of the book.

AEU Palmer, C. Everard. The Cloud with the silver lining. New York, Pantheon Books, 1966. 164 p.

A heart warming story of the courage, the perseverance, and the ingenuity of two young boys and their neighbours in an effort to give their newly crippled grandfather a Christmas present of a revived interest in life. Written by an Ontario teacher of Jamaican origin, who was very familiar with the village life described, the story includes vivid descriptions of customs peculiar to the island at Christmas time. Although written for the "Tween-ager" the book will be enjoyed by most people.

OGU Potter, Harold H. "Negroes in Canada." In Canada: a sociological profile. Compiled by William E. Mann. Toronto, Copp Clark, 1968. p. 202-207.

see

Potter, Harold H. "Negroes in Canada." In Social problems; a Canadian profile. Edited by Richard Laskin. New York, McGraw Hill, 1964. no. 21. p. 139-147.

OONL
OGU Potter, Harold H. "Negroes in Canada." In Social problems; a Canadian profile. Edited by Richard Laskin. New York, McGraw Hill, 1964. no. 21. p. 139-147.

This brief history of negroes in Canada indicates marked changes in the social characteristics of negroes living in metropolitan cities over the years. These characteristics are not as prevalent in the depressed areas of the Atlantic provinces. Nevertheless, the general tendency is for negroes to be absorbed into white communities. The exception to this, however, is the social adjustment of foreign coloured students attending Canadian universities.

QMM Potter, Harold H. The occupational adjustment of Montreal negroes 1941-1948. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, McGill University, 1949. 169 p.

A study of the negro population of Canadian, American, and West Indian origin living in Montreal, and of their occupational adjustments during and after the Second World War. Detailed treatment is given to spatial distribution, occupational distribution, and occupational changes of negroes as a result of the war. There are several appendices which consist of data collected for the research and also a bibliography.

OONL
OHM
OLU
AEU Reid, Ira de A. The negro immigrant; his background characteristics, and social adjustment. 1899-1937. New York, Arno Press & the New York Times, 1969. (Studies in History, Economic and Public Law. no. 449) 261 p.

A critical analysis of negro immigrants of French, Spanish, Portuguese, African and West Indian origin to the United States during 1899 and 1937. The work is important for its description of West Indian attitudes and the subsequent social adjustment problems encountered by West Indians in their new environment. The author's findings are basically valid for West Indian immigrants to Canada.

OONL
OGU
Richmond, Anthony H. Post-war immigrants in Canada. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1967. 320 p.

Study of British immigrants from the United Kingdom between 1946-1956. Comparisons and critical discussions on Canada's policy for British subjects from other parts of the Commonwealth are made.

OONL
OTU
OGU
Smith, William. A study in Canadian immigration. Toronto, Ryerson Press, 1920. 406 p.

Basically a history of the Canadian mosaic in the early 20th century which concentrates on Asian, British and West European immigrants and ethnic groups. Problems connected with immigration and immigration aspects of population growth are discussed. Very little is included about negroes and West Indians except for deportation figures, and a table on the origins of the people of Canada for 1911.

OGU
Taylor, Edward. Conflict, group affiliation and social adjustment: the case of West Indians in Toronto. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Guelph, 1969. 229 p.

A sociological study of a small cross section of the West Indian population living in Toronto. The work shows that the migrant's place of birth, education, occupation, sex, marital status, and group affiliations with both West Indians and Canadians influence the degree to which social adjustment is made to the Canadian society.

OTU
"West Indians abroad." In Comitas, Lambros. Caribbeana 1900-1965; a topical bibliography. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1968. p. 235-240.

A valuable source of reference for information from books and journals on the West Indies and on West Indians. It has a topical subject arrangement, an author index, notes on how to use the bibliography most successfully, and locations of the citations in the New York City area. It also includes articles written in Canadian journals. The chapter on the West Indians abroad is mainly about West Indians in Great Britain but it includes three citations about West Indians in Canada.

OONL
OTU
OGU

Woodsworth, James S. Strangers within our gates, or Coming Canadians. Toronto, F. C. Stephenson, 1909. 331 p.

A study of Canada's population during the late 19th century and early 20th century from a sociological point of view. The book is of historical value for its detailed study of the life, customs, and social adjustment of the immigrants of that period. It is an appeal by a Presbyterian minister to the Canadians to accept and welcome the immigrants. Statistical tables list the ethnic groups living in Canada between 1900-1907. West Indians are included in the tables.

SERIALS

OGU

"The backbenchers are bright." Monetary times. v. 137, Sept. 1969. p. 45-50.

An assessment of some of the 'rookie politicians' in Canada's 28th Parliament. Mentioned is the member from Hamilton, Ontario, Lincoln Alexander. Born in Toronto, of West Indian parents, he is the first black M.P. in the House of Commons, and is considered to be the brightest star of the Conservative Party's freshmen.

OOAG

"Barbados answers the call." Canada-West Indies magazine. v. 30, no. 10, Oct. 1941. p. 17, 24,

Barbadians of Caucasian and negro origin migrated to Canada to join the Canadian Armed Forces and fight for Great Britain in the Second World War. Article indicates the support that the people of Barbados gave the British from 1655-1941.

OGU

Best, Lloyd. "Africa in the Caribbean: Jeff Henry and his troupe." New World quarterly. v. 14, no. 2, 1968. p. 29-31.

A critical review of the theatrical performance 'From Slavery to Slavery' produced at the Saidy Bronfman Centre, Montreal, by a West Indian drama group. The problem of playing to a non-West Indian audience in a non-West Indian setting is discussed.

OONL OGU "Big-block awards. University of British Columbia." Canada-West Indies magazine. v. 49, no. 5, May 1959. p. 17.

West Indian students on Canadian campuses have always participated in academic, cultural, and athletic activities. This article lists outstanding achievements of a student in athletics at U.B.C., and other awards by West Indian students during the academic year 1958-59.

OGU "Black tiles in the mosaic." Time. v. 93, no. 9, Feb. 28, 1969. p. 10-11.

This article on Canada's black population was prompted by the Sir George Williams computer incident. It gives a brief history of the black people living in the country, and includes the subtle discriminations they encounter in a white society. Opinions are expressed by notable black citizens such as Dr. Barbara Jones, Lincoln Alexander, M.P., Alan Borovoy, Jan Carew and others.

OGU Bobb, Yvonne. "Are Canadians really tolerant?" Chatelaine. v. 32, no. 9, Sept. 1959. p. 27, 64-65.

A West Indian who has been a domestic, university student, and library assistant talks from experience and observations of Canadian discriminatory practices against West Indians, Europeans and other immigrants.

OONL OGU Bodsworth, Fred. "What's behind the immigration wrangle." Maclean's magazine. v. 68, 1955. p. 13, 127-130.

Canada's immigration policy is discussed, defended, and criticized by Canada's leading politicians and lawyers. Recommendations are given for improvements in the immigration laws by a sub-committee of the Canadian Bar Association. The article states that the quota for West Indian immigrants at the time was 100 per year.

OOAG "Brothers in arms." Canada-West Indies magazine. v. 31, Nov. 1941. p. 19-20.

Thirty-six Barbadians arrived in Montreal to join the Canadian Active Army and fight for Great Britain in the Second World War. Preceded by twenty-seven other Barbadians, this group consisted of fifteen white and twenty-one coloured men, who had had previous training as mechanics. A list is given of the men, their regimental numbers and units.

OGU "Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean: Ottawa Conference, 1966." External affairs. v. 18, no. 8, Aug. 1966. p. 314-321.

A report of a conference of West Indian and Canadian leaders at which was discussed closer consultation and co-operation among the Western Hemisphere's Commonwealth countries. Topics discussed were trade and economic relations, migration, transportation and communication, cultural relations, and follow up methods for other Canada-Caribbean talks.

OONL Canada-West Indies magazine. v. 41-49, 1951-1959.
OOAG
OGU

A magazine written to attract trade and tourism in the British Caribbean. Individual issues give news on West Indian student activities. Summer issues list names of West Indian graduates from Canadian universities. The journal ceased publication in 1959.

The Carib. (McGill West Indian Society, McGill University) Montreal. v. 3, no. 2-3, 1957-1958.

Published by the McGill West Indian Society, McGill University, Montreal, these publications give good examples of West Indian talent. The contributions made by students from the various West Indian islands include poems, short stories, plays, paintings, book reviews and West Indian news. Issue no. 3 is totally devoted to the now defunct West Indian Federation.

OGU "Caribbean area workers coming to Canada again." Labour gazette. v. 67, no. 6, June 1967. p. 382.

Seasonal workers from Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago are hired to assist Ontario farmers in growing, harvesting, and canning fruit and vegetables between May and October 1967. The main conditions of employment are defined.

OONL OGU Clarke, Austin. "A black man talks about race prejudice in white Canada." Maclean's magazine. v. 76, April 20, 1963. p. 18, 55-58.

A negro West Indian immigrant explains difficulties he has encountered in his attempt to be assimilated by Canadian society. He describes discrimination in housing, in job hunting, and in other areas of social contact encountered by negroes in the Canadian society. As a result, this man is doubtful whether he will become a Canadian citizen.

OONL Clarke, Austin. "Parce que je suis noir." Le magazine Maclean. v. 3, mai 1963. p. 3, 57-60.

A French translation of the above article in the French edition of Maclean's magazine.

OONL OTU "Club for West Indian girls at Montreal Y.W.C.A." Citizen. v. 8, June 1962. p. 24-25.

Montreal Y.W.C.A. assists West Indian women in Canada on the Domestic scheme to adjust to their new environment. Article describes initiative taken by the girls in running their own meetings. The latter is the weekly social event for the girls. Also described are the different methods used by the women to improve their education and skills.

"Dr. Barbara Jones." McGill news. v. 50, no. 5, Sept. 1969.

A brief biography of a versatile young woman who made a small but meaningful contribution to Canadian life, especially to the cause of the black man in Canada. Dr. Jones, a plant geneticist, was the first Trinidad woman to

earn a Ph.D. in agriculture. In Canada, she was an assistant professor at McGill University, a poet, painter, an occasional dramatist, and appeared periodically on radio and T.V. The article though somewhat inaccurate is important as it announces the establishment of a Memorial fund to assist needy West Indian students at McGill University.

OTP Ebo voice. Toronto. v. 1, no. 1, June 1965.

This publication is the organ of the "Ebo Society", an organization of mainly black West Indian university graduates. It claims to be an aggressive, articulate mouthpiece of black people in Canada, and aims at showing the cultural and artistic aspects of the black man's existence in Canadian society. It includes art, poetry, and news of interest to West Indians in this country. The Ebo voice is now defunct since the Ebo society disintegrated in 1967.

OONL OGU Embra, Shirley. "Caribbean students' club at University of British Columbia." Canada-West Indies magazine. v. 49, no. 2, Feb. 1959. p. 15-16.

Description of West Indian students' cultural contributions at the University of British Columbia campus, Vancouver. An illustration of West Indian dancers accompanies the article.

OONL OTU "An experience in cultural exchange: West Indian students in Canada." Citizen. v. 8, Oct. 1962. p. 10-15.

Article attempts to show the way in which Canadians benefit from association with foreign students in Canadian universities. It states that the 1200 English speaking West Indians engaged in fifty branches of learning at Canadian universities in 1961-1962, some of whom are graduate students, all find time to introduce West Indian steelband music, cookery, and other phases of West Indian culture to their friends.

OGU Frum, Barbara. "Women on the go 1967." Chatelaine. v. 40, no. 7, July 1967. p. 38-41.

Dr. Shirley Murray, a West Indian-Canadian of Jamaican origin, is listed among Canada's Women on the Go in 1967, Canada's Centennial year. Dr. Murray works in the field of Nuclear medicine at Toronto General Hospital. She is a graduate of McGill University. Brief mention is made of her husband, also a Jamaican, who is a professor of Sociology at Ryerson Institute of Technology, Toronto.

OGU Handelman, Don. "Leadership, solidarity, and conflict in West Indian immigrant associations." Human organization. v. 26, no. 3, Fall 1967. p. 118-125.

A sociological study which points out the problems encountered by West Indians of different social, economic, and educational backgrounds when an attempt is made to form a unified group. In this paper, West Indian groups were used to illustrate the author's theories on the requirements for group solidarity and leadership. It is based on studies made by the author for his M.A. thesis at McGill University, Montreal.

OGU OTU Henry, Frances. "West Indian domestic scheme in Canada." Social and economic studies. v. 17, no. 1, March 1968. p. 83-91.

A study of some West Indian women living in Montreal who came to Canada as a result of the Canadian government's Domestic plan. Comparisons are based on the social status and levels of education of the women before they came to Canada. Also studied are their reasons for coming, their relationships with other West Indians in Montreal, and their social adjustment in their new environment.

OGU Hutcheson, A. M. "Elizabeth Homer Morton. CLA/ACB executive director 1946-1968 testimonials." Canadian library. v. 25, July 1968. p. 8-17.

Miss Morton is a Canadian-West Indian of Caucasian origin who has made a valuable contribution to the Canadian society as a Librarian. Born of Canadian parents in Trinidad, West Indies, Miss Morton had her early education in Trinidad and has lived

in Canada for many years. This article, one of the few found on non-negro West Indians, is a record of testimonials presented to her on her retirement as executive director of the Canadian Library Association.

OONL
OGU "Immigration to Canada in 1967." Labour gazette. v. 68, May 1968. p. 290.

Article states the number of immigrants from the Caribbean area more than doubled after the new immigration policies of July 1966 and of September 1967.

OONL King, Violet. "Calypso in Canada." Canadian welfare. v. 38, Nov. 1958. p. 178-183.

A Canadian negro social worker describes attempts of West Indian women in Canada on the Domestic plan to be assimilated by the Canadian society. Article describes the contributions these women have made by introducing West Indian cookery into Canadian homes, West Indian music, and handicrafts. It also discusses methods used by the women to retain their West Indian culture during meetings at the Y.W.C.A. in Ottawa.

OONL
OGU Koné, Boubakar. "Being black in Montreal." Maclean's magazine. v. 81, no. 12, Dec. 1968. p. 46-48.

English version of his article adapted from Le magazine Maclean. v. 8, août 1968, by Eric Hutton.

OONL Koné, Boubakar. "Etre noir et vivre a Montreal." Le magazine Maclean. v. 8, août 1968. p. 9, 35-37.

A Senegalese journalist gives his impressions on Montreal's negro community. He believes that in spite of the various sources of origin of many negroes, they are stereotyped racially by the French Canadians. This opinionated article describes life for the French-speaking negro from the West Indies and appears to emphasize their assimilation problems.

OONL
OGU
Lamming, George. "The West Indians; our loneliest immigrants." Maclean's magazine. v. 74, Nov. 1961. p. 27, 52-56.

A visiting West Indian novelist writes about the plight of West Indian women in Montreal on Canada's Domestic plan. It is a sociological study of loneliness, acceptance, and ostracism by fellow West Indians, and the attempt at social adjustment in a strange environment in Montreal.

OGU
"The Maroons in Canada." Canada-West Indies magazine. v. 24, no. 10, Sept. 1935. p. 23-25.

An historical account of the first West Indian immigrants to Canada. They consisted of 600 Maroons, a negro tribe who were exiled from Jamaica and settled by British General Walpole in the Preston township of Nova Scotia. They were responsible for the British fortifications built in Halifax, but because they did not survive the bitter winters very well, they were shipped to Sierra Leone in 1800.

Negro directory. Toronto. 1966- Semi-annual.

A small mimeographed trade directory of negro businesses in Toronto, Montreal, Nova Scotia, and the western provinces. It includes advertisements of West Indian doctors, lawyers, insurance agents and other businessmen, catering services, clubs, social and political organizations, etc. It appears in March and September of each year. There is no charge for the directory but donations are gratefully received by Miss Esther Hayes (the editor) of 49 Thornhill Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

OONL
OTU
"Negroes in Canada." Citizen. v. 3, June 1957. p. 21-24.

This article is about the negro population in Canada. Noteworthy negroes include some West Indians although they are not identified as such.

OONL
OGU
Porter, Mackenzie. "Three thousand nights on wheels." Maclean's magazine. v. 62, March 15, 1949. p. 16-17, 32-34.

An interesting biography of a Canadian negro sleeping car porter. The article reveals

that 118 West Indians were also sleeping car porters. It not only gives a fair idea of the employment situation for negroes twenty years ago, but also provides some insight into the social and economic aspects of the job.

OOT Roberts, G. W. "A note on recent migration from the West Indies to Canada." West Indies-Canada Economic relations. Mona, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies. 1967. p. 62-74.

This paper gives a detailed breakdown of West Indian migrants to Canada by occupation, ethnic origin, and last country of residence. Comparisons are made with other immigrants to Canada, and with the total immigrant population. The article concludes with a discussion on the effect that emigration is producing on certain occupations in the Caribbean countries.

OONL "West Indians in Canada." Citizen. v. 12, no. 5, Dec. 1966. p. 7-16.

A factual and accurate description of West Indian assimilation and the consequent contributions made by West Indians to the Canadian society as professionals, entertainers, athletes, etc. An approximate number of West Indians in Canada is given, their occupations, and their professional contributions.

OGU Wink, Robin W. "Negroes in the Maritimes: an introductory survey." Dalhousie review. v. 48, Winter 1968-69. p. 453-471.

An historical essay on the Maritimes negro population which consists of four major groups, one of which is West Indian. Because each negro group has an historical identity of its own, there is no united body of Canadian negroes. This interesting study covers a period of approximately 300 years.

OGU Wink, Robin W. "Negro school segregation in Ontario and Nova Scotia." Canadian Historical Review. v. 50, no. 2, June 1969. p. 164-191.

Since West Indians as part of Canada's negro population may have been educated in segregated schools, it is significant to note in

this article which traces the history of negro education, that Leonard Braithwaite, of West Indian origin, a lawyer and M.P.P. representing Etobicoke, Toronto, was instrumental in getting legislation passed to end school segregation in Ontario.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

OONL "Les Antillias." In Canada. Citizenship Branch. Les rameaux de la famille Canadienne. Edition du Centenaire 1867-1967. Ottawa, 1967. p. 50-56.

This is an article about West Indians in the French edition of the Canadian family tree published by the Citizenship Branch of the Canadian government.

OONL Canada. Bureau of Statistics. Annuaire du Canada; ressources, histoire, institutions et situation economique et social de Canada. 1968. Ottawa, 1969. p. 246.

Statistical figures for West Indian arrivals in Canada, given by place of birth and last place of residence. Figures are for 1946-1966. This work is the French edition of the Canada yearbook.

OONL Canada. Bureau of Statistics. Canada; the official handbook of
OTU present conditions and recent progress. Ottawa, Queen's
OGU Printer, 1967. p. 92.

This Centennial edition of the handbook has a short article on West Indians as an ethnic group. It is one of the few publications which treat West Indians as a minority group in their own right and not as part of the Canadian negro population.

OONL
OTU
OGU

Canada. Bureau of Statistics. Canada yearbook; the official statistical annual of the resources, history, illustrations, and social and economic conditions of Canada. Ottawa, 1907-1969.

This annual lists immigration statistics by birthplace, of immigrant arrivals. Population statistics give population by country of last residence, or by birthplace. In later editions of this yearbook, comparative figures are given for two consecutive years. Canada yearbook also appears in French under the title Annuaire du Canada: ressources, histoire, institutions et situation economique et social du Canada.

OGU

Canada. Bureau of Statistics. Census Division. Census of Canada. Ottawa, 1871-1961.

Population figures for West Indians in Canada are inaccurate because of the various methods used of recording the statistics. The 1871 Census lists West Indians under "various". From 1901-1951 the Census lists them in the population tables by country of origin or last residence, or by birthplace. In the 1961 Census West Indians are listed under "U.K. and other", and "other Commonwealth", and under "Negroes and other" as an ethnic group.

OTU

Canada. Dept. of Interior. Immigration facts and figures. Ottawa, 1913.

Figures of British West Indians living in Canada between 1903-1913 are listed by country of origin.

Canada 1867-1967: one hundred

see

Canada. Bureau of Statistics. Canada; the official handbook. 1967.

OGU Canadian Statistical Review. (Canada. Bureau of Statistics) Ottawa. 1950-

A monthly publication which gives statistical tables on population, labour, prices, fuel and power, mining, manufacturing, construction, food and agriculture, domestic trade, external trade, transportation and finance. Population tables give comparative figures for three years, and lists immigrants according to their last permanent residence. From 1962 on, West Indian immigrants are listed under "West Indies".

OONL Immigration statistics. Statistique de l'immigration, 1956-1967.
OTU (Canada. Immigration Division) Ottawa. 1956-1967.

These annual statistical reports list immigrant arrivals in separate tables by country of origin or last permanent residence, and by birthplace. Comparative figures are given for three consecutive years.

OTP "Negroes." In Canada. Citizenship Branch. Notes on the Canadian
OTULS family tree. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960. p. 106-111.
OGU

Description of twenty-three ethnic groups which made up the Canadian population. The chapter on negroes deals with negroes in Canada of Canadian, American, and West Indian origin. The section on West Indians is historical in scope and traces the emergence of the West Indian population from the First World War to 1960, and shows their participation and contribution to Canadian society. The information on West Indian immigration is inaccurate as it includes domestics only, and excludes professional and skilled workers, and immigrants sponsored by their relatives.

OONL "West Indians." In Canada. Citizenship Branch. The Canadian
OGU family tree. [Centennial ed.] Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1967. p. 339-345.

Description of forty-seven ethnic groups which make up the Canadian mosaic, and their contributions to the country. The article on West Indians is factual, informative, and

accurate and gives some insight into how West Indians succeed in adjusting to their new environment. This work also appears under the French title Les rameaux de la famille Canadienne.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

OGU
OTP
Allen, Glenn. "The horrors and joys of 20,000 West Indians who came to Canada." Toronto daily star. Jan. 17, 1969. p. 7.

A one page factual and comprehensive report on the West Indian minority group living in Toronto. It is a report of interviews with notable West Indians living in the Toronto area, and attempts to show how West Indians have adjusted to the Canadian social and ecological environment.

OTP
"The ambitious vet who flies a jet." Star Weekly magazine. May 31, 1969. p. 9.

This article which is included in the magazine's section of noteworthy Canadians is a short edited interview with Major Blizzard. He migrated from Trinidad as a veterinarian then changed to medicine. While still a medical student he joined the RCAF in 1960 and after graduation worked with the Canadian Air Force. As M.D. and flying officer at CFB Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, Dr. Blizzard added 'jet fighter pilot' to his academic honours. A similar article entitled "Man of Achievement" can be found in the Canadian forces sentinel v. 5 no. 4 April 1969.
Postscript:- Major Blizzard resigned from the Canadian Forces in December 1969.

Bell, Don

see

Koné, Boubakar and Don Bell. "A land of shattered hopes." Weekend magazine. Feb. 28, 1970. p. 4-7.

OGU "Black power in Toronto." Toronto daily star. Mar. 12, 1968. p. 6-7.

A series of two articles written by Jan Carew, a Guyanese playwright and former director of culture, and by Darryl Dean, a Trinidad journalist, both of whom now live and work in Toronto. In each article the author uses examples to illustrate his personal experiences and views on living in Canada, and shows his individual method of dealing with the social situation.

OGU "The Blacks in Canada; a special survey." The Globe magazine.
OTP Feb. 15, 1969. p. 6-24.

A series of seven articles written by a staff reporter and some prominent negroes of Canadian, American, and West Indian origin living in Canada. The survey was prompted by an incident involving black militants and other student activists at Sir George Williams University, Montreal. Articles are opinionated and in some cases not factually accurate. West Indian contributors to the survey include Dr. J. Liverpool, Claudette Houchen, an entertainer, Jan Carew, a novelist, and some of the students involved in the computer incident at Sir George Williams University.

OGU "Canada too cold for BWI citizens, Harris is quoted." Toronto daily star. June 23, 1952. p. 3.

A public protest to the Canadian government against its policy of barring entry to negroes from the West Indies and other British Commonwealth countries. Arguments are given to prove the government statement erroneous, that is, 'Canada is too cold for BWI citizens'.

OTP "Caribana features 8 days of West Indian pageantry." The Telegram. Aug. 2, 1969. p. 1, 3.

Description of some of the Carnival bands which participated in the 1969 Caribana Parade, the annual event of West Indian culture and talent held in Toronto. Of significance was the involvement in the parade of twenty-five per cent Canadian, and ten per cent of African, Australian, English, and other people of various ethnic origins.

OTP OGU "Caribana 'Whoop-up' may become annual affair." Toronto daily star. Aug. 14, 1967. p. 19.

Article shows the time and careful planning put into the Caribana West Indian festival, and its subsequent success. It also shows the social and economic gains the city of Toronto made as a result. Mayor Dennison and Tommy Thompson, Parks' Commissioner, both showed their appreciation by hoping that the festival would become an annual affair.

The Caribbean. Toronto. v. 1, no. 1- July 1964- monthly.

A newspaper designed to serve West Indian Canadians from coast to coast. It gives highlights of news from 'home' and abroad of interest to West Indians living in this country. Included are articles of Canadian West Indian trade, advertisements for West Indian businesses in Toronto, and topical news such as cricket test match scores. This small monthly newspaper, now defunct, was edited by Audley Cummings and Eric Oison.

Caribbean chronicle. Toronto. July 1967- monthly.

A monthly newspaper edited by Darryl Dean of 190 Woolner Ave., Toronto, and published by a group of West Indians living in Toronto. Intended to unite West Indians living in Canada, it gives information on what is going on in the West Indian community in this country, and also news on the political, social, and economic situation in the West Indies. It is not known whether this paper is still in existence.

Contrast: serving the Black community coast to coast. Toronto. v. 1, no. 1, Feb. 1969- monthly.

A newspaper published by A. W. Hamilton, of 705 Bloor St. W., Toronto, aims basically to serve the needs of the black community, and to enlighten the white community of the black

population's value to the society. In addition, the paper attempts to define and to encourage a new consciousness among the world's black people which would ultimately lead to harmonious black unity. News about the world's black population, articles by and about West Indians and the West Indies, and advertisements for West Indian owned businesses are included. It is believed that this newspaper supersedes The Observer, a West Indian paper, now defunct, which was also published in Toronto.

OGU "Here's Ottawa's side of the Negro ban story." Financial post. July 12, 1952. p. 12.

A Canadian government spokesman attempts to explain the immigration policy in effect since 1923 which differs for British subjects from the United Kingdom and the large British possessions, and for British subjects from the East and West Indies. The article points out the selective nature of the immigration laws and regulations to support its argument that West Indian negroes were not barred from Canada but were limited by the small quota for migrants from the West Indies.

OGU "Imported laborers are test." Financial post. May 7, 1966. p. 1, 4.

Jamaican farm workers are brought into Canada on an experimental basis to help with fruit and vegetable harvest. Strict regulations are imposed by the Canada Manpower Dept. for this experiment. Depending on the success of this scheme, the Manpower Dept. will experiment with other industries which experience seasonal labour problems.

OGU Koné, Boubakar and Don Bell. "A land of shattered hopes." Weekend magazine. Feb. 28, 1970. p. 4-7.

A Senegalese and Canadian journalist tell their story of West Indian domestics living in Canada. Factual information is misrepresented as the Domestic scheme was discontinued in 1966. The article is therefore extremely inaccurate.

OGU "Letter on BWI people is 'Bureaucratic Error' Immigration Dept. sorry!" Toronto daily star. June 24, 1952. p. 25.

Canada's Immigration Dept. acknowledges error in its statement to support its discriminatory policy against West Indian negro migration to Canada.

OGU "Metro's first negro police." Toronto daily star. Jan. 29, 1960. p. 2.

A brief caption at the bottom of a picture of Lawrence McLarty with his wife and son, states that this gentleman, a Jamaican by birth, was a member of the Jamaican constabulary for eight years before he arrived in Canada in 1957, and became the first negro policeman in Metropolitan Toronto.

OGU Morrison, Suzanne. "Canada deals with you as a human being." Toronto daily star. Aug. 26, 1966. p. 43.

In this article Ken James, a Caribbean-Canadian, compares and contrasts living conditions for West Indians in Toronto, Canada, and London, England. Mr. James is the organizer of an Ontario-Caribbean Association, an organization similar to one he established in Sheffield, England. A believer in social reformation, this man explains how he thinks better interaction between West Indian immigrants and Canadians can be achieved.

OGU Normand, Gilles. "A Sir George Williams 96 arrestations et pertes de $5 millions." La Presse. Feb. 12, 1969. p. 1-2.

A French version of the Sir George Williams University computer wreckage. Article gives details on the cost of the damage done and about the West Indian and other students arrested as a result of the incident.

Poitras, Harold

see

Williams, Norman and Harold Poitras. "No bail allowed for 90 of SGWU ruckus charges." Montreal star. Feb. 13, 1969. p. 1, 4.

OGU Poronovich, Walter. "Blacks agree Canadians hypocritical." Montreal star. Oct. 7, 1968. p. 4.

An editorial report on the Black Peoples' Conference held at Sir George Williams University by black associations in Montreal. Report summarizes the discussions on black peoples' involvement in the Canadian society and notes criticisms made about the native Canadian and the immigrant black people as well as the white Canadians in the society.

OGU Proudfoot, Dan. "Negroes in Toronto." Toronto daily star. Aug. 21, 1967. p. 7.; Aug. 22, 1967. p. 7.; Aug. 23, 1967. p. 7.; Aug. 24, 1967. p. 7.; Aug. 25, 1967. p. 7.

Because Metro Toronto's negro community has increased to a sizeable minority group as a result of a surge in West Indian immigration, a staff reporter interviewed negroes, West Indians and Canadians of other ethnic origin, and, in this series of articles records their viewpoints on discrimination, economic and social adjustment, and acceptance by the Canadian society.

OTP Smith, Gary. "West Indian thank you; Caribana '67 is a swinger." The Telegram. Aug. 8, 1967. p. 25.

Report of one week Centennial celebrations held on Centre Island, Toronto, by the West Indians, one of Canada's smallest ethnic groups. The festival consisted of a Carnival parade, West Indian Sunday Open Market, steel-band music, West Indian handicraft displays, and other phases of West Indian culture. The West Indian Centennial Committee which consisted of business and professional people living in

Toronto, received donations from other West Indian citizens as well as $1000 from the Ontario Centennial Commission.

OTP Sylvie, Sylvia. "Negroes in Toronto." The Telegram. Aug. 12, 1965. p. 1, 3.; Aug. 13, 1965. p. 30.; Aug. 14, 1965. p. 5.; Aug. 16, 1965. p. 9.

A series of articles on the negro in Toronto which deals with their social and economic problems, education and discrimination. The last article in the series is devoted to the 'Ebo Society', a group of West Indian university graduates interested in promoting negro culture. The series is intended to show the changing role of the negro in Canadian society.

Uhuru: Black community news service. Montreal. v. 1, no. 1- July 1969- bi-monthly.

A black newspaper owned, operated, and controlled by Montreal's black community. Published bi-monthly, it is edited by Wantumi Bumboko and Norman Gyles, of Suite 27, 1415 St. Marc Ave., Montreal. As the paper is mainly concerned with black communities in Canada and throughout the world, articles on the West Indies, West Indian activities in Canada, and advertisements for West Indian businesses in the Montreal-Toronto area are included.

OGU Williams, Norman and Harold Poitras. "No bail allowed for 90 of SGWU ruckus charges." Montreal star. Feb. 13, 1969. p. 1, 4.

Newspaper reporters give an account of court proceedings which involved 90 Sir George Williams University students charged with damaging the university's computer centre. Twenty-three students charged were of West Indian origin. The incident was prompted by claims of racial discrimination by a West Indian student and his black militant supporters. The article is one of many that appeared in the daily Canadian newspapers between February 13-20, 1969.

NON-BOOK MATERIAL

Canada Commonwealth Caribbean Center, Acadia University.
Canada Commonwealth Caribbean Center, Acadia University Institute. Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

This organization, still in its formative stage, is interested in Canadian-Caribbean affairs. It sponsored the "Acadia-Queen's Caribbean Conference" in 1969 at which Canadian and West Indian professors in the fields of political science, history, education, economics and international relations held discussions on Agriculture, Business Administration, and Education in the Caribbean and Latin American areas. It is also in the process of planning to promote West Indian studies in collaboration with some Canadian universities.

Centre for developing-area studies. McGill University. Montreal, P.Q.

A research institution at McGill University established in 1963 to study the economics, politics and government, and social organization in the developing countries of the West Indies, West Africa, and South Asia. Fellowships are awarded to graduate students from the above mentioned areas to support research in development, the results of which are published in various forms. This institution will likely become a valuable research source for West Indian studies in Canada.

"Caribana" Caribbean Cultural Committee. 1079 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ontario.

This West Indian committee was formed in 1967 for the purpose of making a West Indian contribution to Canada's Centennial celebrations. Since 1967 it has included both West Indians and Canadians whose chief aims are to promote social, recreational and cultural activities which are West Indian in nature; such as an annual Festival on Olympia Island, Toronto, West Indian plays, and other cultural activities. It is a non profit making organization which uses its gains for charitable and educational purposes.

OTP Cox, Rita. "Anansi and the crab." Second John Masefield Story-telling Festival, Oct. 27-28, 1966. Toronto Public Library. (Phonodisc) TPL. 2. 1966. 2s. 12 in. 33 1/3 rpm. microgroove. Side 1. Band 2.

Miss Cox, originally from Trinidad, West Indies, introduces West Indian folk culture to Canadians through her job as a children's librarian. Her story on this record is extremely appealing to children. It demonstrates the value of her West Indian background, and adds variety to the stories told on the record.

Jamaica-Canadian Association; a federally incorporated organization serving the Caribbean community in Canada. 29 Colbourne St., Toronto. Box 532 Terminal "A", Toronto, Ontario.

Founded in 1962 with membership open to all West Indians and Canadians, this organization is managed by a Committee of ten elected members. Its main objectives are to develop and maintain closer relations between Canadians and Jamaicans living in Canada; to assist newcomers whenever possible; and to establish and maintain scholarship funds to assist Jamaican students in Canada. The association was incorporated in 1963, runs a Credit Union for its members, and publishes an annual report.

Trinidad and Tobago Association. Toronto. P.O. Box 64, Toronto 10, Ontario.

Started in April 1968, this association is for Trinidadians and Tobagonians, their spouses, and children over eighteen years. The aims of the group are to foster a spirit of unity and brotherhood among people from Trinidad and Tobago; to assist these people in their adjustment to Canadian society; and to promote social, educational, and cultural activities. A nominal fee is charged for membership in this organization.

OGU Trinidad and Tobago present Exponians of the Steel Orchestra. (Phonodisc) RCA PCS-1209. 1968. 2s. 12 in. 33 1/3 rpm. Stereo.

An introduction to West Indian indigenous music

played by an outstanding Trinidad and Tobago steelband while on a visit to "Man and His World '68", Montreal, P.Q.

QMM West Indian Society of McGill University. University Centre, McTavish St., Montreal, P.Q.

This organization, made up of students from all the West Indian islands attending McGill University, has been in existence for approximately twelve to fifteen years. It is believed to be a valuable source of information on West Indian students, their activities, and their contributions to both the West Indian and Canadian society in Montreal.

APPENDIX I

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES.

1. OONL OTU — Canada. Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Canadian Citizenship Branch. Research Division. Research on immigrant adjustment and ethnic groups; a bibliography of unpublished theses 1920 - 1953.

   _____ _____ [Supplement] 1956 - 64. Ottawa, 1962-64.

2. OONL OTU — Canada. Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Economic & Social Research Branch. Citizenship, immigration and ethnic groups in Canada; a bibliography of research. 1920-53; 1959-64. Ottawa, Queen's Printer etc. 1958-64.

3. OONL OGU — Canadian periodical index; a cumulation of the quarterly indexes published in the Ontario Library Review 1938-47. Toronto, Public Libraries Branch, Ontario. Dept. of Education, 1939 - 49.

4. OONL OGU — Canadian periodical index; Index des periodiques Canadiens v.1- 1948- Ottawa, Canadian Library Association. Association Canadienne des bibliotheques 1948- Monthly. Cumulates annually and semiannually.

5. OGU — Canadiana. Jan. 15, 1951 - [Ottawa] 1951- Issued monthly, semimonthly. Jan-Nov. 1951., with annual cumulations.

6. OTU — Comitas, Lambros. Caribbeana; 1900-1965; a topical bibliography. Published for the Research Institute for the Study of man. Seattle, University of Washington Press c1968 909 p.

7. OONL — Jain, S.K. The negro in Canada. Regina, Sask., Regina Campus Library, 1967. 30 p. (Unexplored fields of Canadiana. v.3. Minorities in Canada series, no.1).

8. OGU — Library Literature; a quarterly index to materials on Library Science and librarianship. Sept. and Dec. 1968.

APPENDIX II

SUBJECT HEADINGS CONSULTED.

Canada - Emigration and Immigration.

Canada - Foreign population.

Canada - Foreign population - Bibliography.

Canada - Foreign population - Periodicals.

Canada - Population.

Canada - Statistics.

Negroes in Canada.

Toronto - Foreign population.

West Indians in Canada

West Indies - Bibliography.

APPENDIX III

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION.

Cox, Miss Rita	Librarian, Gerrard St. Branch. Toronto Public Library, Toronto, Ontario.
Dean, Darryl	Editor, Caribbean Chronicle. 190 Woolner Ave., Toronto, Ontario.
Hayes, Miss Esther	Editor, Negro Directory. 49 Thornhill Ave., Toronto, Ontario.
Henry, Mrs. Jeff	Dept. of Sociology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec.
Murray, Rudy	Dept. of Sociology, Ryerson Polytechnic Institute, Toronto, Ontario.
Sharpe, Mrs. Joyce	Trinidad and Tobago Trade Commission, Suite 200, 1210 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal 2, P.Q.
Vaucrosson, Mrs. M.	856 Glasgow Crescent, Manor Park, Manor Gardens, Ottawa, Ontario.
Williams, D.	Dept. of Sociology, Ryerson Polytechnic Institute, Toronto, Ontario.

APPENDIX IV

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is indebted to Miss F. G. Partridge, Chief Librarian, McLaughlin Library, University of Guelph, and to Mrs. D. Reade, Public Services, Documentation Centre, for their assistance in making this publication possible, and also to Miss Edith Jarvi, School of Library Science, University of Toronto, from whom the original suggestion came.

Grateful thanks is expressed to the library personnel of the National Library of Canada; Metropolitan Bibliographic Center; Toronto Education Centre, and the University of Toronto Library for their assistance.

Sincere appreciation is also expressed to all other persons who so kindly assisted with suggestions and advice in making this bibliography worthwhile.

AUTHOR AND NAME INDEX

Alexander, Lincoln	p. 13, 14
Allen, Glenn	p. 25
Bell, Don	p. 25, 28
Best, Lloyd	p. 13
Blizzard, Major S.V.A.	p. 25
Bobb, Yvonne	p. 14
Bodsworth, Fred	p. 14
Borovoy, Alan	p. 14
Braithwaite, Leonard	p. 22
Bumboko, Wantumi	p. 31
Carew, Jan	p. 14, 26
Clarke, Austin C.	p. 7, 16
Cole, Joyce	p. 8
Comitas, Lambros	p. 4, 12
Corbett, David C.	p. 8
Cox, Rita	p. 33
Cummings, Audley	p. 27
Dean, Darryl	p. 26
Embra, Shirley	p. 17
Frum, Barbara	p. 18
Greaves, Ida C.	p. 8
Gyles, Norman	p. 31
Haliburton, Thomas C.	p. 8
Hamilton, A. W.	p. 27, 28

Handelman, Don	p. 9, 18
Hayes, Esther	p. 20
Henry, Frances	p. 18
Henry, Jeff	p. 13
Hill, Daniel	p. 9
Houchen, Claudette	p. 26
Hutcheson, A. M.	p. 18, 19
Jain, S. K.	p. 4
James, Ken	p. 29
Jones, Dr. Barbara	p. 14, 16, 17
King, Violet	p. 19
Koné, Boubakar	p. 19, 25, 28
Lamming, George	p. 20
Laskin, Richard	p. 7, 11
Levitt, Kari P.	p. 9, 10
Liverpool, Dr. J.	p. 26
McIntyre, Alister	p. 9, 10
McLarty, Lawrence	p. 29
Mann, William E.	p. 11
Morin, Rosaire	p. 10
Morrison, Suzanne	p. 29
Morton, Elizabeth Homer	p. 18, 19
Murray, Dr. Shirley	p. 18
Normand, Gilles	p. 29
Oliver, W. P.	p. 10
Olson, Eric	p. 27

Palmer, C. Everard	p. 10
Poitras, Harold	p. 30, 31
Poronovich, Walter	p. 30
Porter, Mackenzie	p. 20, 21
Potter, Harold H.	p. 11
Proudfoot, Dan	p. 30
Reid, Ira de A.	p. 11
Richmond, Anthony H.	p. 12
Roberts, G. W.	p. 21
Smith, Gary	p. 30, 31
Smith, William	p. 12
Sylvie, Sylvia	p. 31
Taylor, Edward	p. 12
Williams, Norman	p. 30, 31
Wink, Robin W.	p. 21, 22
Woodsworth, J. S.	p. 13